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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PRESCOTT, A. T.

November 8, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office, at Prescott, Arizona, on the 15th day of December, 1884, viz: Everett A. Chase, of Williams, Yavapai county, Arizona Territory, for his declaratory statement, No. 1,107, for the southwest fourth of section No. eight (8) in township No. twenty (20) north, of range No. six (6) east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles C. Archer, of Chandler, Yavapai county, Ariz.; Secondino Agudino, of Williams, Yavapai county, Ariz.; E. H. Love, of Ash Fork, Yavapai county, Ariz.; and John Bialer, of Williams, Yavapai county, Ariz.

THOMAS WING, Register.

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THOS. WING, Register.

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First Clear,	\$35.00 per M.
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First Common Flooring,	27.50 "
First Clear Rustic,	37.50 "
Second Clear Rustic,	32.50 "
First Common Rustic,	27.50 "
Clear Shingles,	4.50 "
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Counter Tops, 4 cents per foot.

Special Offer to Miners, Ranchers and Others.

We have on hand from last year, two or three hundred thousand feet of COMMON BOARDS, assorted length and widths, sound and dry. We want to close it out, and in order to do so, have decided to offer it, just as it stands, at **Ten Dollars a Thousand**, delivered on cars here; **Spot Cash**. Our yard is getting overcrowded; we want room, and have determined to make this sacrifice to get it.

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This offer is to remain **OPEN SIXTY DAYS** or until the Colorado River Bridge is finished. After that qui en sabe. We could not undertake to replace this lumber at anything like the figures named; so go for it if you want it. You'll not get such another chance till the next Centennial. We will sell the same lumber by the team load at **TWELVE DOLLARS a thousand**, in less than car-load lots. For lots of a car-load or over, and we don't care how you haul it, **TEN DOLLARS GOES**.

This isn't all the Lumber we have. Not by a jug-full. Not by millions of feet. We have it of all grades and at all prices; this year's cut **PLUMP THICKNESS**, and **BRIGHT** as the smile of your best girl. (Prices above).

Our **MINING TIMBER** would do you good to see. You have a dead sure thing on selling your claim if your main shaft or incline is well timbered with our **10x12**—and all paid for. No cave has ever occurred in a mine where our timbers were used.

AYER LUMBER CO.

FLAGSTAFF ARIZONA.

Arizona by a New Yorker.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing to his journal from New Orleans, has the following to say about the Arizona exhibit. It is an article of much merit, and bears unmistakable evidence, that among other things attracting his attention, was a copy of Pat Hamilton's Resources, from which the Tribune's correspondent borrows much of his inspiration: "The popular idea which long pictured Arizona as a treeless and waterless waste, where the principal productions were cacti, rattlesnakes and Gila monsters, has been gradually changing as the true character of the country becomes better understood. * * Arizona derives its chief importance now from its mining industry, and fittingly the largest space in its exhibit is occupied with 50,000 specimens of minerals. Gold, silver, copper lead, iron, and other ores make up this collection of minerals, which will probably be the finest on the exhibition grounds, with the exception of that of Mexico in the foreign department, whose display is not yet open. Since the Apaches have become quiet, prospecting and mining have received a great impetus in the Territory. * * Since the mission fathers long ago unearthed one nugget of pure silver which weighed 2,700 pounds and many specimens weighing from 200 to 400 pounds, the leading mineral in Arizona has been silver. Lately copper mining has assumed almost equal importance and many consider it will yet take the lead. In 1880 the yield of copper was 2,000,000 pounds, while last year it was 25,000,000 pounds. In ten years the shipments of bullion have increased from \$100,000 to \$9,000,000 exclusive of the exports of rich ores and base bullion. One of the most interesting exhibits in the Arizona collection is that of tons of specimens of the fossilized forest which covers 1,000 acres of Apache county. It differs from the petrified woods of Colorado and California in that it admits of a high polish, and shows the colors of the jasper, amethyst, chalcedony, onyx, ebony, etc., often blended together in a single piece. Silicified trees lie in profusion in this forest, some measuring ten feet in diameter and fifty feet in diameter and fifty feet in length. Scientific experts trace the cedar, palm, cottonwood, oak and other woods in these petrified specimens. Besides the 1,000 acres of petrified forest which is exposed in Arizona, the Commissioner from that Territory says that there is every indication that there is much more covered with sandstone, as large trunks are found protruding from twenty to thirty feet under the surface. One of the remarkable curiosities of the forest is a natural bridge made of a silicified tree spanning a box canyon forty-five feet deep and sixty-four feet wide. The tree averages four feet in diameter, and is exposed over 100 feet after it crosses the canyon. The theory is that when the tree fell there was no canyon, but the action of the water has cut out the sandstone, and left the tree as a natural foot-bridge.

In the Smithsonian collection there is found much of interest in regard to Arizona. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the most stupendous chasm on the globe, is shown by numerous large photographs on glass. The group of models and casts of the cliff dwellings and pueblos so common throughout Arizona is the most extensive yet shown. These models are carefully made and give a clear idea of these curious structures, which are now largely tenanted by the Zuni Indians.

The Secrets of a Modern Harem Revealed.
SALT LAKE, Jan. 25.—In the case of Angus M. Cannon, President of this State, before United States Commissioner McKay, for polygamy, his son Lewis testified that Angus is living in the same house with three wives—Amanda, Clara and Sarah. His youngest child, three years old, is a daughter of Clara. These women each had bed rooms in the house. President Cannon stayed three nights in the week with Amanda, two nights with Sarah and two nights with Clara. His son, Angus M., corroborated this. It was sought to establish that the accused married Mattie Hughes, the matron of the Deseret hospital, last June. His son Angus testified that he has seen them together in his mother's room, and in company. That she was an alluring young wo-

man, and that her conduct with his father was quite familiar, so much so as to arouse his suspicions and jealousy, for his mother's sake. He had concluded that they were married. The doctor at the hospital had seen Cannon and the matron together frequently. None of the witnesses told more than they were obliged to.

County Courts.

In order to lay before our readers the purposes and advantages of this proposed bill, we publish the following comprehensive article from the Mohave County Miner:

Our present system is so full of delays and inconveniences, as to deter, in many cases, persons having just claims, from attempting the assertion of their rights. In our county, for example, we have two terms in the year, six months apart. If a man brings a suit after the adjournment of one term, it is met, in nine cases in ten, by a meaningless demurrer, he must then wait for six months before the demurrer can be argued. The demurrer can be dismissed, but the litigant complaining can not have a trial at the same term, because pending its argument, he can not presume that it will be dismissed, and can not therefore risk having his witnesses at the county seat to give evidence, as the demurrer may be sustained, or if not, the answer of the defendant may raise new issues, and so the case goes over for another term. This, one of the most common causes of delay, would be avoided by having the judge of each county within its limits. If delay would be avoided, then attorneys must stipulate to argue matters interlocutory, at a distance from their own county seat, and this involves great expense to the parties to suits, and can only be borne when the matter in controversy is of such great value as to make the expense, as compared with it, light. The poor man with a small claim must wait or suffer loss. This illustration is but one. There are many other reasons that might be urged. Among others this is a pertinent one. The judge of the district can not, of course, be always in each of the counties, but by some construction of law which we do not comprehend, can make orders at chambers in any part of the district, and so a person practicing, for example, in our county may have a case running perfectly correct and in strict conformity to law, when he may receive an order, made at chambers in another county, on ex parte evidence, without notice, which renders what he has done abortive, or arrests his client's rights for weary months. If in the present condition of the finances of the county, it be too great a strain upon the people to make county judgeships salaried offices, why not let them in civil cases take fees, as do the justices of the peace? The taxpayers would then pay, as they do now, only the expenses of criminal prosecutions.

Silver King.

The famous Silver King mining company, of Arizona, held their annual meeting Tuesday, January 12th, in the office of the company in the Safe Deposit building. The attendance included representative stockholders, and marked interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The old officers and stockholders who have managed this valuable property from the date of its discovery, represented 91,266 shares and proxies out of a possible 100,000, a remarkable showing for the controlling powers of any corporation to make, but simply astounding in a case like that of the Silver King, the stock of which is scattered throughout the United States and Europe, and therefore difficult of access in its entirety. It is an endorsement of the management so clearly cut that he who runs may read.

The total amount paid in dividends was \$1,375,000, and its stockholders have never been called upon for an assessment.—S. F. Exchange.

"There is a class of government positions which are not within the letter of the civil service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that a removal therefrom of the present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they are appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the administrative power."—Extract from Cleveland's Letter.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

Mr. O. C. Felton, of Tonto Basin, has been appointed deputy sheriff for that section.

Ex-Chief Justice French has opened a law office in the Bank of Arizona building, at Prescott.

The San Carlos copper mines and smelter were closed down on Sunday for an indefinite period.

Col. M. R. Vernon, a mining man, formerly of Prescott, has entered journalism in Los Angeles.

The Mormon expedition into Old Mexico was for the purpose of converting the Yaqui tribe of Indians.

The residents of Gila county oppose granting subsidies for any corporation without a ratification by a majority of all voters.

The Clarion says there is no foundation for the reported closing of the large copper mines there. The report originated in the discharge of about 100 men.

The Clarion denies the report that the large copper mine of that section is closed. The report originated in the fact that 100 men were recently discharged.

Twenty-nine old-timers swore off and quit drinking in Tucson on January 1st. Flagstaff has a parallel case in the man who quit twenty-nine times the same day.

Secretary Van Arman will soon publish a book. The subject matter will be incidents and observations of travel in almost of every portion of the United States.

How many times would a councilman have to walk around the public square in Prescott to make 1,700 miles? The above inquiry is made by an anxious taxpayer. Respectfully referred to committee on mileage.

Casimore Streeter, of unsavory reputation in Arizona, because of his affiliation with the Apaches, accidentally wounded himself recently, at La Noria, Mexico. The wound, although not necessarily fatal, is regarded as dangerous.

In a recent issue of the Globe Silver Belt the residents of Gila county put themselves—in a series of resolutions—on the record as opposed to the granting of any subsidy to any corporation without a ratification by a majority of all voters.

Two bills have been presented to the Legislature asking the establishment of county courts, institutions at present unnecessary in Arizona. By the enactment of a bill giving more power to probate and justices' courts, the matter could be easily remedied.—Courier.

Lieutenant McDonald, from Fort McDowell, with two troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, has surprised the mutineers from the Mexican army, about twelve miles below Yuana, and after a brief but hot skirmish with them, in which four of the Mexicans were killed, captured the remainder, fourteen in number.

C. A. Harvey, formerly of Kingman, where he was stationed as a member of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been appointed Indian agent for the Wallapai tribe. His headquarters, we understand, will be at Hackberry. We heartily endorse this appointment, as we believe that under the management of Mr. Harvey the affairs of the agency will be honorably and honestly conducted.—Mohave County Miner.

The Exposition.

My wife and I visited the exposition on last Sunday, and were more than delighted at the magnificence of the display. We had refrained from going earlier, because of the incompleteness of everything. We found that much was still wanting, but what was to be viewed was "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It is well worth a visit from the antipodes, even; and of course everybody this side of that point should not neglect to see the world in miniature. The visitors who came during the Christmas week were treated in a shameful manner by "Old Probabilities," for he gave them only rain and cold. They were not dealt fairly with by the railroad companies, either, for they allowed a strike of their employees to take place, which made many, male and female, realize that the roads to the exposition were, like Jordan, hard roads to travel, whether on foot or in vehicle. Those who were compelled to end their visit within the Christmas week, went away fully

impressed with the idea that the "Sunny South" was only the south with the sunny left out. We can, as you know, promise—and fulfill—in the month to come, the largest amount of sun, and sold comfort in every other respect.—Private Letter.

Taking Him Back.

Constable Van Marter, of Charleston, will start this morning for Nebraska with Neal Sayles, a colored man, who escaped from the penitentiary of that State on April 26th, 1884, and was recaptured by that officer at Charleston about two weeks since. Sayles was under sentence for two years for forgery. When arrested he informed the officer that he was glad to be caught, as he had been leading a dog's life ever since he escaped.—Record.

It has been said that Arizona papers have done Arizona more harm than good. This, we know, is a mistake. We, who have been here all the while; who have worked, night and day, for upwards of sixteen years, fighting Indians on paper; fighting the Indian ring; inducing immigrants to come here; coaxing government to help us out of our difficulties, know that efforts of the pioneer papers Miner, Citizen and Sentinel, went a great way toward accomplishing grand results already achieved and which results, no doubt, had their influence in directing the steps of the good, the pure, the able, but, we think, "penny wise and pound foolish" all legislators who would deprive hungry toilers for the public good of a chance to dispose of a respectable number of copies of their papers.—Courier.

The articles of incorporation of the Phenix and Maricopa Railroad Company have been filed with the Secretary of the Territory. The capital stock of the concern is \$600,000, divided into \$100 shares. The incorporators are John J. Valentine, Homer S. King, Munroe Salisbury, Joseph B. Young, Austin Carrington and Hugh White. It is said that an effort will be made during the session of the present legislature to secure the passage of a bill by the incorporators of the road granting them a subsidy to assist in its construction.

Wells, Fargo & Co's report of the precious metals passing through their hands for 1884, gives the following for Arizona:

Gold dust and bullion by express,	\$ 360,791
Gold dust and bullion by other conveyances,	100,000
Silver bullion, by express,	3,139,628
Ores and base bullion by express,	3,455,960

Total for the year, - \$7,056,379

The Tombstone mines made no shipments for several months, which will account for the apparent falling off of our gold and silver products as compared to 1884, and is a flattering showing for the other mining districts.

Paymaster Smythe, late of this city, whose recent exploits in Florida engaged public attention, has resigned. At the time he went on his jamboree he took with him \$5,500 of Uncle Sam's money. When he again turned up he panned out \$5,100. To this was added \$250 back pay. The balance was raised, paid in and the shortage made good. At least that is the story that now runs, but it is said that his father probably assumed the responsibility of the entire amount.—Citizen.

It is said that Burns' famous song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," did not have reference to a rye field, but to the small river Rye, in Ayrshire, which could be forded. In wading over, however, the lassies had to hold up their petticoats, and it was a favorite pastime for Bobbie Burns and mischievous companions to lie in wait for the lassies "comin' thro' the Rye." When they got to midstream the laddies would wade out and snatch a kiss from the lassies, who were unable to resist without dropping their clothes in the water.

According to the recent decision the Sharon vs. Sharon case, a man in California desirous of getting married need not necessarily get a marriage license, pay a minister a marriage fee to perform the ceremony, and pass through other tape regulations. All he has to do is to select his woman, take her to his abode, and afterwards introduce her as his wife. They are then man and wife.